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Koussevitzky Foundation Announces New Guidelines for Commissions

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress has announced a substantial revision in its procedure for awarding commissions to composers of new musical works. Since the death of Serge Koussevitzky in 1951, awards have been made by the Board of Directors acting upon recommendation from music publishers and prominent members of the music profession. Under the new procedure, guidelines have been set up which will allow composers to apply on their own initiative, provided they meet the eligibility requirements.

According to the chief of the Library's Music Division, Donald L. Leavitt, the directors' intent is to "make way for a larger number of applications from more diverse sources, while still maintaining the high standards which have characterized applicants in the past." Mr. Leavitt continued, "It is important that our role be understood. The Koussevitzky Foundation was not set up to give first recognition to beginning composers, although that is a very important activity in itself. Rather, the Foundation has always sought out the more experienced composer who is standing on the brink of a major career. At that point, all that may be needed is the opportunity to write an ambitious piece—a chamber work or an opera or symphony, for example—which will be given serious attention by established conductors, critics, and performers.

"In the old days a young composer could hardly reach this point in his career without having come to the attention of some member of the Board or friend of the Foundation, or of Dr. Koussevitzky himself. There was really no need for 'application guidelines.' Today, however, the number of excellent music schools and talented young people has increased so enormously that if we're going to continue to cover the field some changes have to be made. Hence the new guidelines."

To be eligible for consideration, a composer must be at least 25

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years old and have completed formal conservatory studies or a bachelor's degree from a recognized college or university, or the demonstrated equivalent. In addition, he or she must submit at least three works that have been either (1) published by or in the rental catalog of a recognized music publisher or (2) recorded and offered for sale in the catalog of a recognized commercial or noncommercial recording company or organization or (3) performed at paid public performances by at least three different performing organizations, or any combination of the foregoing.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress was established in 1949 by the late Dr. Koussevitzky, long-time conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. During his years as a conductor he was well known as a champion of new music. He personally commissioned such outstanding works as the *Concerto for Orchestra* of Béla Bartók and the opera, *Peter Grimes,* by Benjamin Britten.

Information on the procedure for submitting Koussevitzky applications can be had by writing The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Music Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Librarians for the Blind Hold 1980 Meeting

The 1980 meeting of the Round Table of Libraries for the Blind of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) was held Friday, June 27, in concurrence with the Helen Keller Centennial Congress, in Boston, Mass. June 27 was the 100th anniversary of Helen Keller's birth.

Approximately 20 countries were represented at the round table by 47 individuals responsible for providing library services to blind and visually handicapped nationals in their respective countries. These representatives included individuals from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

Several members of the IFLA Round Table of Libraries for the Blind visited the Library of Congress NLS/BPH following the Helen Keller Centennial Congress. Shown examining the current model NLS/BPH cassette player are Frank Kurt Cylke, director of NLS/BPH; Paulli Thomsen, Denmark; D. Susnjic, Yugoslavia; George Ankobia, Ghana; Rainer Witte and Jergen Hertlein, Federal Republic of Germany; and (seated) Antun Lastric, Yugoslavia.

The round table was established in 1977 at a meeting held in Brussels, Belgium, called by Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, and currently executive secretary of the round table.

The aims of the round table are (1) the standardization of audio technology so that recorded books can be exchanged between countries, (2) the liberalization of international copyright constraints regarding the production of materials for the blind and visually handicapped, and (3) the identification of all libraries worldwide serving the blind and visually handicapped.

The chair of the round table is Anna Ubostad, librarian of the Norwegian Association of the Blind in Oslo. Paulli Thomsen of the State Institute for the Blind and Partially Sighted in Copenhagen, Denmark, is the vice chair, and Francoise Hebert, director of the library at the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, is secretary.

Peter J. Hanke, director of the Talking Book Department of the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City, is heading a project to develop a directory of all the libraries for the blind and visually handicapped around the world under a grant from UNESCO. The directory will be published in 1981.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Geography and Map Division Is Host at Processing Workshop

Staff members of the Geography and Map Division's Technical Services Section were the leaders and primary resource persons for a cartographic materials processing workshop held at the Library of Congress in June. The workshop was divided into two days of lectures followed by three days of practicum.

John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services, welcomed some 65 registrants on Monday morning, June 16. He was followed by John A. Wolter, chief, Geography and Map Division, who discussed the services and collections of the division. During the Monday afternoon session, Diane C. Humes, descriptive cataloging specialist, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, and Mary K. D. Pietris, chief, Subject Cataloging Division, described the work of their respective offices.

On the afternoon of Thursday, June 17, Sally Hart McCallum, library systems analyst, Network Development Office, addressed the participants on recent developments in networking at the national and international level and gave a report on the status of the MARC fields for analytics currently under development.

Division speakers included Donald A. Wise, head, Acquisitions Unit; Richard M. Fox, map cataloger; Minnie A. Modelski, atlas cataloger; and David K. Carrington, head, Technical Services Section, and the workshop organizer.

The three-day practicum was led by John R. Schroeder, head, Cataloging Unit, and Elizabeth U. Mangan, head, Data Preparation and File Maintenance Unit, assisted by support staff of the Geography and Map Division. Some 40 participants were grouped into three concurrent sessions on map cataloging, atlas cataloging, and data preparation, and, with team instructors, were rotated by session for maximum effectiveness. (Workshop participants are pictured above in the work area of the new Geography and Map Division quarters in the Madison Building.)

The Automated Systems Office provided support and assistance for this presentation by making available the geography and map bibliographic experimental data base for on-line searching and retrieval. The workshop emphasized hands-on use of the Component Word Search capabilities of the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS) for practical experience and training. The 62,951 geography and map records in the data base were accessible together with a selection of 10,000 book records and 2,500 serials records. These records resulted in 2,290,982 index terms and are available through a variety of search and retrieval queries. The search displays include a composite set of brief record displays of maps, books, and serials records as applicable to the retrieval. The source of these records is indicated for clarity in the display as well. The MARC records for maps will soon be released for general public searching and browsing together with the entire books and serials data bases, which are currently available on-line.

Workshop leaders felt that the experience gained in the practicum will enhance the prospect of greater cooperation among map librarians, and between map librarians and the Library of Congress. Standardization of map and atlas cataloging and machine data preparation is, of course, the ultimate goal.

New York Chamber Group Will Open Concert Season

The fall chamber music season at the Library of Congress will open on Friday evening, September 26,

with the New York Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra, directed by Raffael Adler.

Raffael Adler, born in Germany and educated in Israel, made his debut with the Radio Jerusalem Symphony; since then he has conducted throughout Europe and the United States, as well as in the Soviet Union. He founded the New York Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra in 1969 and the ensemble has enjoyed international exposure, having performed at the Helsinki Festival and toured the Soviet Union, both under the auspices of the State Department. This season they will appear on the Great Performance Series of Radio France in Paris. The orchestra held its own festival during July and August 1979 at the Searles Castle in Great Barrington, Mass., and performed early this year at the Kennedy Center's Terrace Theater.

The program in the Coolidge Auditorium on September 26 will include C. P. E. Bach's Symphony No. 4 in A major, the *Introit for Strings* by Vincent Persichetti, Ernest Bloch's Concerto Grosso No. 2, and the Symphony No. 9 in C minor ("The Swiss") by Felix Mendelssohn.

The concert will begin at 8 p.m. It will be taped for broadcast at a later date by radio station WETA-FM, and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Tickets to this concert may be requested, while the supply lasts, by calling the Music Division on 287-5502.

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: Southeast Asia. ISSN 0096-2341. Vol. 6, No. 8. August 1980. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Cataloging Service Bulletin. ISSN 0160-8029. Number 9. Free upon request from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541. This issue contains a revised list of Library of Congress officers to whom to address processing-related correspondence; information on AACR 2 (revised headings for 1981 and revised headings for 1981 corrections); some AACR 1 rule interpretations (dates on Government publications and additions to author statements); corrections to some romanization tables; a statement on romanized modified MARC records; information on the transcription of the International Standard Book Number (including terms of availablity (Price)); and some notes on the romanization table for Church Slavic.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. ISSN 0027-0288. Vol. 71, No. 8. August 1980. (pp. 593-695) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for $3.25 for single monthly issues, except June and December for $4.50, $21.90 a year, domestic, and $27.40, foreign (LC 20.9:71/8).

New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication After December 31, 1949. ISSN 0028-6680. July 1980. (38 p.). For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $225 for a year's subscription which consists of eight monthly and four quarterly issues and an annual cumulation.

New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement. ISSN 0028-6699. August 1980. (45 p.). For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $65 for 12 monthly issues.

Selected Sources of Information on Inventions and Product Development. (SL 80-7) July 1980. (18 p.) Compiled by John A. Feulner of the National Referral Center, this is a descriptive listing that gives the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and other particulars about organizations that are willing to answer questions or provide information on the title topic. Of the 40 organizations listed, all but one are located in the United States. For each, there is a description of its areas of interest, holdings or data files, publications, and information capabilities and services. Copies may be obtained free on request from the National Referral Center, provided that requesters enclose a self-addressed mailing label.

Subject Catalog. ISSN 0096-8803. January-March 1980. Vol. 1, A-D (850 p.) Vol. 2, E-K (816 p.) Vol. 3, L-P (770 p.) Vol. 4, Q-Z (816 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $935 for three quarterly issues and an annual volume.

Supplement to Library of Congress Subject Headings. (Book Form) January-September 1979. Quarterly cumulative supplement of the 9th edition. (248 p.) Available on a subscription basis from the Cataloging Distribution Service for $40 a year.

Update. ISSN 0160-9203. Vol. 3, No. 6. July-August 1980. This bimonthly newsletter includes information for and about volunteer programs and individual volunteers who produce recorded and

braille material and maintain equipment used by talking-book readers. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Library of Congress Regulations: No. 215-4 (August 13) was revised to reflect the current functions and responsibilities of the Information and Reference Division, Copyright Office; No. 2010-15 (August 15) was amended to include a statement that staff members assigned to Library offices overseas may be detailed to assigned duties in the Overseas Operations Division, Processing Services, for a period not to exceed two years without posting or a classification action.

Special Announcements: No. 80-28 (July 14) notified the staff that the Great Hall area in the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building would be closed while temporary partitions were being dismantled; No. 80-29 (July 18) announced the appointment of Olive C. James as chief of the Loan Division; No. 80-29(a) (July 28) concerned the status of the Library of Congress' 1981 appropriation; No. 80-30 (August 4) gave the Labor Day holiday schedule; No. 80-31 (August 14) announced the appointment of Glen A. Zimmerman as Associate Librarian for Management; No. 80-32 (August 18) invited nomination of candidates to serve on the Women's Program Advisory Committee; No. 80-33 (August 20) announced the appointment of Louis R. Mortimer as director of the Personnel and Labor Relations Office, Office of the Associate Librarian for Management; No. 80-34 (August 22) called attention to the cost-of-living annuity increase to become effective on September 1; No. 80-35 (August 29) named Henriette Avram as director for processing systems, networks and automation planning, Processing Services.

Press Releases: No. 80-65 (July 17) Library of Congress Issues New List of Facsimiles of Rare Maps and Atlases; No. 80-66 (July 28) Library of Congress Art Deco Posters Exhibited at Hirshhorn; No. 80-67 (July 31) Kraus Gives Drake Collection to Library of Congress; No. 80-68 (August 1) Copyright Office to Issue New Compendium of Practices and Revise Application Forms; No. 80-69 (August 15) Library of Congress Seeks Ethnic Publications (issued in various languages); No. 80-70 (August 12) Edmond L. Applebaum Retires from Library of Congress; No. 80-71 (August 26) Library of Congress Fall Concert Season Will Commemorate Music of Ernest Bloch; No. 80-72 (August 26) Olive C. James Named Chief of Library of Congress Loan Division; No. 80-73 (August 27) Library of Congress Center for the Book Launches "Books Make a Difference" Project; No. 80-74 (August 27) Johnny H. Killian Is Promoted to Library of Congress Senior Specialist in American Public Law; No. 80-75 (August 29) Roger Davidson Named Library of Congress Senior Specialist.

CALA Mid-Atlantic Chapter Holds First Conference

On Saturday, August 2, the Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the Chinese-American Librarians Association (CALA) held its first conference at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. Twenty participants attended the half-day program of lectures, a membership meeting, and a luncheon. The conference was chaired by Chang C. Lee, head librarian, Behrend College, Pennsylvania State University.

The morning session offered a presentation on "Administering a Learning Resources Center at a Community College: Chinese-American Librarians Can Do It, Too" by Peter C. Ku, director of the Learning Resources Center, Howard Community College, and on "Regional Library Networking" delivered by Paul Chi-Chin Chao, director of the library, King's College

The membership meeting included a discussion of bylaws to be enacted and election of the executive board. The luncheon speaker was Bertrand Mao, deputy director, Cultural Division, Coordination Council for North American Affairs. His topic was "Chinese Culture and Libraries in Taiwan."

CALA is a nonprofit/nonpolitical organization, whose objectives are "to promote and improve communication among Chinese-American librarians in the United States; to serve as a forum for the discussion of mutual interest among Chinese-American librarians; and, to support development and promotion of Chinese and American librarianship." Membership is open to all nationalities who have an interest in Chinese culture and American librarianship, and who reside or work within one of the Middle-Atlantic states. [*Daisy Tagge*]

APPENDIX

Reports on the 73rd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

St. Louis, Mo., June 22-25, 1980

Library of Congress Exhibit. Following last year's precedent, the Library of Congress presented an exhibit at the 73rd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) held June 22-25 in St. Louis. The exhibit was organized by Marlene C. McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, and staffed by Ann Ashmore, reference specialist in the American-British Law Division, and Edith Palmer, senior legal specialist in the European Law Division. Displayed were Law Library publications on domestic and foreign law, the ninth edition of the Library of Congress *Subject Headings*, copies of the law classification schedules (K, KD, KE, and KF), and various informative materials on the Library of Congress and the Law Library. A Hazeltine 1510 terminal was connected to SCORPIO, and demonstrations were given almost continuously.

The exhibit was popular with AALL members and provided an opportunity to answer many questions on specific problems and recent developments. Furthermore, it was useful for the Law Library staff to hear about the issues of concern to law librarians throughout the country and what they need and expect from the Library of Congress. Much interest was shown in the further development of the Class K schedules, the scope of the Law Library's collections and the services available from its staff, and the procedures for ordering Library of Congress publications and catalog cards. Many visitors were enthusiastic about the capabilities of SCORPIO, but their enthusiasm was somewhat tempered because other libraries have no direct access to the system. [*Edith Palmer*]

Business Meetings. Two meetings were devoted to the business of the Annual Meeting. Presiding was AALL president Connie E. Bolden, Washington State Law Library, along with secretary Cameron Allen, Rutgers State University Law Library; treasurer Joyce Malden, Chicago Municipal Reference Library; and parliamentarian Roger F. Jacobs, Supreme Court of the United States Law Library.

The Committee on Elections announced the new officers for the coming year: Francis Gates, Columbia University Law Library, president; Roger F. Jacobs, president-elect; Joyce Malden, treasurer, and new members of the Executive Board—Anthony P. Grech, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and Marcia J. Koslov, Wisconsin State Law Library.

Reports were heard from the Committee on Memorials, and several members were voted to life member status. The treasurer reported that the budget was balanced, with no major problems foreseen.

President Bolden reported on the highlights of the past year's activities, including the White House Conference, Federal funding, drafting of a proposed new constitution and bylaws, distribution of Government publications (Title 44 revision), the national periodical center, chapter visitations, and the newsletter.

The applications for new chapters for Atlanta, Michigan, and Northern California were approved.

The Executive Board placed before the membership a resolution "to Amend the Bylaws to Increase the Dues to Fund the Office of Executive." William D. Murphy, Kirkland & Ellis, Chicago, Ill., presented a history of the establishment of the AALL Headquarters and proposed executive director position. The resolution was discussed, taking up the major portion of both business meetings, and was finally adopted, thereby approving the $25 increase in dues dedicated to the purpose of funding the office of executive director.

Betty Taylor, University of Florida Law Library, reported on the progress of LAWNET, a cooperative legal network project with more than 50 law libraries contributing to the computer-output-microfiche (COM) catalog, with main entry, title, and subject access. [*Carleton W. Kenyon*]

General Program (GP): Interpersonal Relations on the Job. The speaker for this workshop was Barbara Conroy, educational consultant, who described the session's three objectives: to provide each participant the means to assess his or her given interpersonal strengths and weaknesses; to provide a theoretical screen which would facilitate the understanding of interpersonal relationships on the job; and finally, to offer participants the opportunity to interact with others.

The speaker discussed and explained three terms: assessment, framework, and experience. She then stated her feelings about the existence of certain gaps in the education of lawyers and librarians which could be remedied by more attention to personnel matters. She directed her remarks toward achieving more effective interpersonal relations, advising that reading and attending lectures will not provide an adequate education in this area.

STAFF NEWS

Jerry James Retires
Gene Smith Named Field Director of New Delhi Office

Jerry James, field director of the Library of Congress Office in New Delhi, India, retired on August 29 after completing over 30 years of Federal service.

Mr. James began his career with the Library in 1966 when he was appointed the first director of the Library's office in Nairobi. He subsequently served as field director of the Library's offices in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Cairo, Egypt; and Karachi, Pakistan, before being appointed to New Delhi in 1974. In Nairobi, Mr. James successfully expanded the Library's acquisition network in 14 countries of Eastern Africa, laying the foundations for a program that has greatly enhanced the Library's collections from that region. He initiated the publication *Accessions List: Eastern Africa*, a major bibliographical aid widely used by Africanists and others interested in African publishing.

In New Delhi, Mr. James directed an office reorganization of major proportions to meet the changing needs of the Library and the 27 research libraries participating in the South Asian program. He reopened the Cooperative Acquisitions Program for Bangladesh in 1976 and this year he prepared a similar program for Nepal. He directed an expansion and strengthening of the Library's acquisitions efforts in both Burma and Thailand. During his career, he achieved outstanding success in developing working relations with officials and cultural leaders of the countries covered by the New Delhi office and with the American universities served by the Library's programs for South Asia.

Mr. James was born in Joplin, Mo., and studied at the University of Heidelberg in Germany and the University of Oklahoma. In 1951 he received a master's degree in library science from the University of Minnesota, where he was an H.W. Wilson Scholar.

His Federal career began with service with the U.S. Army Air Force from 1943 to 1946. He became librarian for the United States Information Service in Bangkok, Thailand, in 1951. From 1954 to 1962, he served as cultural attaché for USIS in Panama, Ecuador, and Bolivia. He then served until 1965 as chief of Latin American Programs in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Exchange.

En route home to the United States, Mr. and Mrs. James plan to spend a few weeks visiting Europe.

Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin congratulates Mr. Smith on his promotion to field director in a brief meeting before his departure to New Delhi.

Ellis Gene Smith has been named to the position of field director of the Library of Congress Office in New Delhi, India, effective September 1. He succeeds Jerry R. James, who retired in August.

Mr. Smith joined the Library's New Delhi Office in 1968 under contract as an expert in Indic languages. In 1973 he became assistant field director for cataloging and in 1978 was promoted to deputy field director of that office. Since October 1979, he has been on rotational assignment to the Overseas Operations Division.

A native of Ogden, Utah, Mr. Smith received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Washington in Seattle in 1960 and did graduate work there and at the Rijkuniversiteit in Leiden, the Netherlands, in Mongol studies, Tibetology, and Turcology. In 1965 he went to India and Nepal as a Ford Foundation foreign area fellow to do field work in Tibetan culture.

A recognized authority on Central and Southern Asia, he brings to his new position wide experience in the scholarly study of this region. Historian Michael Aris has said of him, "Quite apart from his unrivalled grasp of the full dimensions of Tibetan literature, Mr. Smith has probably read more sources for

Bhutanese history than any other scholar, local or western." In addition to reviews in scholarly journals, he has written introductions to *Tibetan chronicle of PadmadKarpo, The Autobiographical Reminiscences of Ngag-dbang dpal-bzang, The Life of the Saint of gTsan,* and a *Golden Rosary of Lives of Eminent Gurus.*

Under the Library's Special Foreign Acquisitions Program, the New Delhi Office acquires library materials from India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Thailand. These materials are given preliminary cataloging at the New Delhi Office before being sent to the Library and the other American libraries that participate in this program.

In 1965 with the assistance of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the office established a microfilm unit to preserve newspapers and official gazettes from the region. Materials filmed under this program are available through the Library's Photoduplication Service. Since 1978 the New Delhi office has been preserving on microfiche publications acquired under the Southeast Asia Program based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

In addition to supervising these activities, Mr. Smith will represent the Library in the cultural and academic life in India.

Dorothy Keziah's Retirement Noted

Dorothy (Penny) P. Keziah, program analyst in the Copyright Planning and Technical Office, retired on July 30 after more than 28 years of Federal service.

A native of Indiana, Pa., she was graduated in 1941 from the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester with a bachelor of music degree in piano and theory. Five years later, she earned her master of music degree in theory from the Eastman School. After graduation, she took the position of instructor of piano at the Marlborough School for Girls in Los Angeles, Calif. In 1948 she became associate professor of music at Elon College in North Carolina, a position she held for three years.

Dorothy Keziah came to the Library in 1952 as an examiner in the Music Section, Examining Division. She was subsequently promoted to reviser, assistant head, and in 1965 to head of the Music Section, a position she held for 12 years. In January 1977, she transferred to the Planning and Technical Office as a program analyst. As one of three members of the Register's Revision Coordinating Committee, she participated in plans to implement the new Copyright Act of 1976.

During her Library career she received five outstanding performance ratings and three quality increases. She is the author of two articles, "Copyright Registration for Aleatory and Indeterminate Musical Compositions" and "Registration Problems Encountered by the Copyright Office Under the Recent Sound Recording Amendment," both published in the *Bulletin of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A.*, the first in 1970 and the second in 1972. During the period from October 1976 to February 1978, she served as the Copyright Office representative on the Library's Intern Committee.

The American Red Cross Bloodmobile Unit will visit the Library on Wednesday, September 24, and Thursday, September 25, from 9 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. each day. The unit will be located in the Assembly Room (649) on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. Staff members wishing to donate blood should register with keyworkers in their respective divisions. Donors are requested to use the regular shuttle bus service.

James Goldie and Michael Hunter Receive 20-Year Pins

James D. Goldie, catalog filer, Catalog Management Division, was presented a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by Barbara Westby, chief of the division, on August 22.

A graduate of Logan (W. Va.) Senior High School, Mr. Goldie has served the Library continuously since 1960. His first appointment was as stock clerk and filer in the Reprint Unit of the former Card Division. The following year he became a receiving and distribution clerk. In 1964 he was made a searcher in the Estimating Unit and in 1966 was promoted to estimator. In recognition of this work he received a quality increase. In 1974 Mr. Goldie was transferred to the Catalog Management Division to the position he currently holds.

Michael E. Hunter, process information investigator, Catalog Management Division, received a 20-year Federal Service Award pin from Barbara Westby on August 8.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Hunter graduated from Spingarn High School and attended both Morgan State College and Howard University. He came to the Library of Congress in August 1960 as a deck attendant in the former Stack and Reader Division. He became a searcher in General Reference and Bibliography Division in 1963 and a catalog filer in Catalog Management Division in 1962. After a year

WRA T-Shirts on Sale

T-shirts with the WRA emblem can now be purchased at the WRA Store in room G100, or at the Information Counter in the Visitor Services Center, ground floor, Thomas Jefferson Building, for $5.25 each. The logo for the WRA T-shirt, "People in Motion," was designed by Jeanne Shannon of Photoduplication Service. Available in three colors, blue, yellow, and white, in a polyester/cotton blend, the shirt can be obtained in children's, women's, and men's sizes.

Winner of the WRA T-shirt contest Jeanne Shannon, Laurie and Lynn Fisher, WRA vice president Charles Jackson, and WRA president Diane Dixson are pictured in front of the T-shirt display in the WRA Store.

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as senior searcher in the Photoduplication Division in 1966, he returned to Catalog Management Division as catalog filer. He was promoted to supervisor of filing in October 1967 and transferred to the Process Information Unit in October 1969 to his present position.

Special Announcements

In preparation for this year's Christmas concert, the **Library of Congress WRA Choral Society** resumed rehearsals on September 8. The choir will meet each Monday and Thursday at noon in the Capitol Page School, room 309A of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Everyone is welcome to attend the weekly sessions. The group is in particular need of basses.

The Library of Congress Professional Association will sponsor its next program on performance evaluations and appraisals. Speakers for the talk will be Joan Van Blake, Labor Relations Office; Elliott Finley, Central Services Division; and Cynthia Johanson, Collections Improvement Section. The meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 30, in the Whittall Pavilion at noon. Staff members whose attendance may require time beyond the normal lunch period should consult their supervisors.

Birth Announcement

Becky Lyon-Hartmann and David Hartmann have announced the birth of their first child, Matthew Lyon, born July 25, at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C. David Hartmann works in the Network Development Office, and Becky Lyon-Hartmann, who was previously employed at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, is now with the Veterans Administration Central Office Library.

Former Staff News

John B. Howell, former member of the African Section, African and Middle Eastern Division, is the author of "Computer Output Microform (COM): Alternative Technology for the Catalogs of North American Research Libraries" in the *Alternative Catalog Newsletter,* No. 18/19, pp. 161-233.

The study is divided into nine chapters including "Definitions"; "Microform: Problems of the Medium"; "History of COM"; "COM Standards"; "Review of COM Literature on the Library Catalog"; "Role of the COM Catalog in the North American Research Library"; "The COM Library Catalog in North American Libraries: The Planning Stages"; "COM and the Role of the Networks"; and "A Summary of Findings" that includes data that 20 percent of the members of the Association of Research Libraries have or plan to have COM catalogs.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Mary Harmon, research analyst, GS-94 FRD, 00522; Patsy Thompson, FEDLINK

accounting/contracting administrator, GS-11, FLC, 00425.

Temporary Appointments: Michele Coleman, library aid, GS-1, FLC, NP; Herbert Lee, senior administrative clerk, GS-5, CRS MAS, 00520; Sharon Nicholson, library aid, GS-1, CIP, NP.

Transfer: Cathy Middleton, Pers R&P, to research analyst, GS-5, FRD, 00395.

Resignations: Eugene Abbondelo, Loan; Elizabeth Adams, CRS L; Lydia Austria, Ord; Freda Bailey, Cat Mgmt; Karen Bowie, Inf; Willie Brooks, ASO; Beverly Cartwright, NLS/BPH; Jocelyne Epps, NLS/BPH; Donald Etherington, Restor; Carrie Green, CDS; Mary Heintz, Ord; Rita Johnson, Desc Cat; Gwendolyn Kelly, CRS D; Murle Kenerson, CRS L; Anthony Logue, Bldgs; Karen McHone, Cop Acq & Proc; Michael Margeson, CRS Gov; Russell Marr, E&G; Herbert Milliken, CRS AIS; Lisa Mills, Bldgs; Scott Olson, Hisp; Gertrude Sable, Col Mgmt; Debra Tropp, CRS F; Susan Woolf, Cop Exam.

In the course of her discussion, she raised several topics, among them why it is important to work effectively with staff and to communicate effectively with users of the library. Effective communication improves morale and productivity. Effective interpersonal relations, she said, affect communications, coordination, and decision-making on the job. A library is in a better position to serve the public and to preserve its image and credibility when interpersonal relations are effective.

The process of interpersonal relations involves what is happening within us, how that is communicated to others, and what is happening within the other person. She added that this is a complex and unpredictable process. The continuation of this process is made with the anticipation that something good will be accomplished. Skillful interpersonal relations can be useful and influence job performance.

Finally, she discussed factors which affect interpersonal relationships, in this order: (1) what we have learned, (2) what we choose to do or say, (3) the situation, (4) self-concept, (5) expectations, (6) assumptions and values, (7) time, and (8) skill.

[*Zuhair E. Jwaideh*]

GP: Energy Law/Substantive Development. Patrick H. Martin, associate professor of law, Louisiana State University, discussed the present state of the art, as well as recent trends and developments in this field. He pointed out that energy law is not very well defined since it reflects a shift of emphasis from oil and gas and crude oil to other forms of technology. Consequently, many new laws have been passed and much has been published concerning energy in the past decade. Many new questions of law have arisen, such as who can produce energy and who can share in its development.

The speaker went on to say that energy has created conflicts between the states, what he described as the snow belt states vs. the sun belt states. State governments have passed much legislation in the rush to capitalize on the wealth of their states' energy sources (for example, the 30 percent severance tax on coal produced in Montana). This conflict, the speaker suggested, may very well lead to a breakdown of unity among the states, a theory that has also been suggested in the new book entitled *The Third Wave* by Alan Toffler.

A further conflict has also resulted among Federal agencies in this field. Examples of such conflicts include leasing on Federal public lands, an area in which both the Department of Interior and the Department of Energy have responsibility, and the settlement of disputes concerning price and allocation controls by the Department of Justice as well as the Department of Energy.

The final segment of Mr. Martin's speech described major Federal energy legislation. Generally, he discussed the features of the Natural Gas Act of 1938, the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1975, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, the Energy Conservation and Protection Act, and finally, the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980.

In conclusion, he summarized the problems in the energy law field—that there is no clarity of law, that many laws are retroactive, that the law sometimes requires the impossible, and that a lack of congruence between official action and declared rule often makes it impossible to enforce the rules.

The second speaker, Martha Nash, Gulf Oil Co. Law Library, Houston, Tex., prepared and distributed a critical bibliography of sources of material primarily on oil and gas. Her listing included looseleaf services and periodicals, but excluded monographs. [*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

GP: Preservation of Law Library Materials and Disaster Planning. This panel was moderated by Julius Marke, whose introductory remarks outlined the great perils in the physical condition of books today. He also mentioned the potential disasters which can befall a library—fire, flood, and ash.

The first speaker, Carolyn Morrow, conservation librarian, University of Southern Illinois, described "Conservation Administration in Research Libraries." She pointed out that the administration of conservation efforts operates on several levels, from the design of the air intake system to the preservation of the physical page. In order to provide a preservation plan applicable to the needs of the collection, she suggested several steps: first, preparing guidelines for conservation activities in the library; and second, identifying items to be treated and the levels of treatment needed. The guidelines must be understood and agreed to by both administration and staff and should include priorities. These priorities help to establish a balance between immediate needs and future plans. The levels of treatment to which the speaker referred included such options as boxing, microfilming, photoreproduction, full restoration, and others.

The organization and implementation of preservation guidelines involve assignment of the responsibility for the overall program to one person, optimistically a professional. One approach to implementation is to start a series of special projects. The speaker cautioned, however, that money spent on preservation should be used wisely.

The major preservation problem in libraries today is the deterioration of modern book paper (after 1840). There is an acid content problem, as well as polluted air in the urban environment. A description of preservation techniques, such as deacidification, informal preservation (including microreproduction, reprinting, and photocopying), and preventive maintenance followed.

The concluding thoughts of this paper addressed costs. While the speaker questioned how much it will cost, she also raised the question, "How much will it cost not to have such a program?" Admittedly, implementation of concerted conservation efforts will save money in the long run, but management must be convinced to invest in them. She did suggest that costs can be reduced by cooperative efforts among libraries.

In conclusion, she offered the following steps for improved conservation: first, improve environmental conditions; second, delegate responsibility for conservation activities and training; third, invite a consultant to survey collection needs; fourth, improve stack maintenance practices; fifth, institute remedial repair procedures; and, sixth, consider commercial binding of unbound or soft cover materials.

The second speaker was Morris Cohen, Harvard University Law Library, whose topic was the Law Library Rare Book Room. His opening statement was that valuable materials are being lost by well-known old enemies such as fire, water, dust, neglect, and insects and by newly recognized enemies such as photocopiers, air pollution, temperature, and humidity. A wide range of safeguards is required to stave off these dangers.

The speaker first described the criteria one uses in trying to define a "rare book." He suggested that the best approach to such a definition is a combination of the following factors: (1) date of printing, including U.S. monographs before 1870, foreign monographs before 1800, U.S. and foreign serials before 1820, and all manuscript materials; (2) books of unique value by virtue of their physical condition, notes, or ownership; (3) books of substantial historical interest, including items of any date if they are unavailable on the open market; and (4) books of exceptional market value. The last factor, it was suggested, was not a very good criterion since it varies so much. Market value may, however, provide a useful clue to an item's rarity.

Once a library has established its definition of rare books, standards must be formulated for identifying, handling, and preserving these materials. These standards may involve restrictive storage and use and exclusion from the general collections of those items fitting into the category of rare or unique. To implement this program, one should begin with a review of the existing collection. New acquisitions should be screened for possible addition to the collection and a policy of adding materials should be generated. Mr. Cohen also suggested that if it is impossible to set up special facilities for rare materials, it may be wise to transfer the items to another library for proper handling, either by sale, exchange, or on a long-term loan.

In order to determine whether a library should collect rare books, it is appropriate to consider the purpose of the library, the needs of the clients, its size, and the ability to handle the collection properly. The speaker's idea was that rare book collections are probably most appropriate in the large research library rather than in the law firm or corporate library. He also concluded that every law school library should have at least a small collection of essential classics to help illustrate the dimensions of tradition and culture.

Two ways to develop a rare book collection are by purchase, which requires a knowledge of the antiquarian market in general and rare law book prices in particular, and by gift. Gifts can be attracted through notices in journals, outside groups such as friends of the library, library dinners, and promotion of memorial book funds.

Acquiring items to add to the collection can be done by becoming knowledgeable about dealers in law books and sending them want lists. Search orders may also be used, but Mr. Cohen cautioned that one should not send search orders to multiple dealers in order to avoid competing against oneself and raising the price of the material.

The speaker concluded by mentioning other issues and problems not addressed in his paper, namely restrictive photocopying, circulation control, security and smoke detection devices, staff training, coordination of use with microforms, and special insurance.

The third panelist, a librarian at the New York University Law Library, Diana Vincent-Daviss, addressed the problems of housekeeping. Specific ideas offered by the speaker included identifying a person to set up a preservation program, assigning conservation activities in a job description, coordinating with other law libraries on disaster prevention, and monitoring environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity control and proper lighting. She suggested banning food and drink in stack areas, conducting periodic inspections for mildew and insects, and vacuuming materials on a regular basis. Repairs and rebinding should be handled on a regular rather than ad hoc basis and an effort made to convert to microform those permanently deteriorating materials.

The final portion of the speaker's remarks concerned user training in the handling of materials on a day-to-day basis. Solutions to this problem can include imposition of stiff sanctions, limitations on the number of books circulated at one time, isolating brittle books and boxing them, raising the user's consciousness of the harm one can do by exhibits or displays, and, last but not least, staff training. A film developed by the speaker was shown to illustrate the way in which New York University Law Library staff are trained.

The final speaker, on the topic "Disaster Preparedness and Prevention," was William Spawn of the American Philosophical Association. (Mr. Spawn was referred to as the "father of freeze-drying" in the introduction.)

Water damage is the most common cause of disaster in a library. Paper absorbs moisture and supports a culture for mold spores to grow. The floods in Florence in 1966 focused the attention of the library world on the problems of water damage. Mr. Spawn continued by describing the freeze-drying process and the problems involved in finding a freezer large enough to store water-damaged books. At least three libraries have used this disaster salvaging process in the past few years—Temple Law School, the Philadelphia College of Physicians Library, and the Stanford Library.

Mr. Spawn encouraged adopting a disaster plan, which should include a checklist of major features of the building such as the location of water pipes, drains, power facilities, and fire extinguishers. There should be a diagram of the storage arrangements. Locations of microforms and the most valuable collections should be known. A staff emergency coordinator should be designated for the purpose of making quick decisions and alerting other staff. A study by Hilda Bohem entitled *Disaster Prevention and Disaster Preparedness* (published by the University of California Office of the Assistant Vice President for Library Plans and Policies in 1978) was recommended as an excellent source of ideas. [*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

Contemporary Social Problems Special Interest Section (SIS): Law, Libraries, and the Elderly. This meeting was moderated by Peter C. Schanck, director and assistant professor, University of Detroit Law Library.

Lucius F. Cervantes, S.J., director of the St. Louis Area Agency on Aging, lectured on "Social Programs for the Elderly." He stated that librarians have a responsibility to inform those who act as advocates for the elderly of the relevant issues. He proceeded to list several myths about the elderly, for example, that they are in poor health. Furthermore, he said that, in contrast to popular belief, the elderly do have monetary and legal problems and are a disadvantaged class. Other myths concerned retirement, loneliness, need for family, love, sex, nutrition, nursing homes, and death. Regarding the last, he stated that the legal profession is responsible for emphasizing to their clients that it is to their benefit to have a will.

He then discussed the responsibilities of the legal profession and the legal librarian to the elderly. There is hardly an elderly person who is not dependent on the Federal Government in one way or another. He described several Federal social programs for the elderly, in addition to state and local programs, and emphasized that librarians have to learn about these programs and be prepared to offer this information to anybody who is interested in the elderly.

Sandra Hanneken Johnson, associate dean, St. Louis University School of Law, spoke on the "Legal Rights of the Elderly." She included in her discussion age discrimination in employment of the elderly, nursing homes, and the development of skills. She maintained that the elderly have more contact with the law than any other group in the country in such areas as housing, insurance, and divorce. She felt, however, that the courts are not effective legal organizations, since, for legal reasons, they refuse to hear most cases concerning the elderly. In addition, the courts have not been in the forefront of developing law for the aged. It has been a solely statutory legislative development resulting from political pressure. As is most often the case with statutory reforms, however, there was no planning on how to implement the law.

Another problem raised by the speaker was the fact that certain legislation, such as Medicare, was without flexibility in enforcement and that most state statutes that were drafted lately copied the Federal standards. New approaches in enforcement have been discovered, and it is now the responsibility of lawyers, librarians, and law students to inform and educate people who have to implement laws related to the elderly.

Shirley R. Bysiewicz, law librarian and professor of law, University of Connecticut, presented a paper entitled "Information and Library Services for the Elderly." She believes aging to be a feminist issue. Women constitute 59 percent of the elderly population over 65; their life span has increased; their number is increasing; in comparison to the elderly male population, the majority are poor; their median annual income is small; the unemployment rate is relatively high; and 53 percent are widows. She observed that the Social Security Act was based on the assumption that men worked and women stayed at home. Today the Social Security Administration admits that this is no longer the reality—women now constitute 42 percent of the work force.

The act contains many inequities based on gender. In the section on old age, benefits are computed on the basis of the average monthly wage earned. Women receive better rates and higher benefits as dependents. The Supreme Court is not moving in the direction of equalizing statutes on the basis of sex. Age is not considered a suspect classification either. According to Mrs. Bysiewicz, the question should be based not on sex but on financial capacity. A solution to the continued subjugation of women, or to gaining equality, would be to scan the Social Security bills (about six) to equalize benefits for men and women under the Social Security Act, for example, mandatory earnings sharing. One avenue of change is by legislation; another is by constitutional amendment. The commitment must be to women as individuals rather than as a group, and the issues must be clarified when the Supreme Court is handling cases of this kind.

She emphasized that there must be law library services for the elderly. Because public libraries are way ahead of law libraries in the informational process, law librarians should work with public librarians as a team, as well as with other agencies and groups. The elderly need to know more, especially legal information. [*Zuhair E. Jwaideh*]

Readers Services SIS: Circulation Systems for Law Libraries. Janet Wishinski, DePaul University Law School Library, was the moderator of this panel. Sarah K. Wiant, director of the Washington and Lee University Law Library, discussed her experiences, which she cautiously qualified as being very particular and limited to an estimated 217,000 items, serving fewer than 500 patrons, including almost exclusively students and faculty of the law school. She further advised the audience that the system in operation at Washington and Lee is probably not suitable for a larger library. It consists of a manual and very simple procedure, practically reduced to a three-by-five control card containing basic information on who has a given item and where it is located. It is a printed form that serves as a shelf slip. A separate similar slip is in use for controlling the circulation of audiovisual material. A third three-by-five printed form with the same basic information controls material taken out of the library. No statistics are kept.

The presentation elicited a number of questions which revealed the concern of law librarians with problems more typical of larger, more sophisticated organizations. To most of the questions, the frequent answer was that those problems simply did not exist at Washington and Lee, and that therefore additional controlling devices were not needed.

The corollary of this section of the panel was simply to avoid unnecessary complications whenever the operation allows for it.

Rae Nyberg, circulation librarian, University of Kentucky Law Library, gave a presentation of the automated circulation control system developed in 1970 at Ohio State University and subsequently adopted by the University of Illinois.

After reviewing all the known advantages and benefits of a centralized automated file of circulation records, she focused on the more significant problems, such as the difficulties in training users, daily technical breakdowns, errors made at the input point of the process, and maintaining adequately trained staff. In Illinois, both the manual and automated systems coexist for the control of items on reserve that are withdrawn from the general collection.

The question period was a rather lively one, revealing that automation, despite its many benefits, is still being tested and adjusted. One of the obvious needs is the development of a more common vocabulary to access the systems. The speaker suggested that this is a field in which very rapid changes are occurring and which therefore requires constant attention on the part of those interested in it.

Laurel Wendt, head of public services at Southern Illinois University Law Library, offered her comments on a decision not to automate. She suggested that for a small independent law library, it may be better not to automate. This is especially so in view of the negative cost effectiveness of such a system. She remarked that such a decision be considered temporary. Costs may change and do constantly because of frequent breakthroughts in computer technology.

Factors such as maintenance and conversion costs, unreliable power supplies, and unavailability of qualified repair personnel in a reasonably nearby location are still basic deterrents. Another consideration made was that automation could lead to a loss of personal contact with patrons, a rather important aspect for the public relations policy of the school. [*Rubens Medina*]

Technical Services SIS: Acquisitions Policies in the Law Library. This panel, moderated by Merle Slyhoff, Biddle Law Library, Philadelphia, Pa., examined acquisitions or collection development policies in various types of law libraries. An introduction to collection development policies by Karen Luebbert, Webster College, St. Louis, covered criteria for such a policy. They should be in writing and cover the philosophy of materials selection and the guidelines used to select. Such guidelines encourage stability and continuity and define perimeters. The policy is the planning tool for the use of staff and library users. It should include a statement of goals of the library, a community

description and analysis, an intellectual freedom statement, the responsibility for selection, policies by user types, policies by format types, policies by subject matter, special collections, gifts, weeding, and relations with other libraries.

Theodora Artz, University of Dayton Law Library, dealt with acquisitions policies in academic law libraries, using her library's policy as an example. The policy supports faculty, staff, and others on occasion, sets priorities, and deals with book purchasing, suggestions for books, and so on.

Austin Doherty, Hogan and Hartson, Washington, D.C., examined acquisitions policy statements in relation to law firm libraries. Many firm libraries do not have acquisitions statements and purchase only materials required by members, depending on clients and types of business. Statements are necessary for firm libraries because they fix responsibility for development, define the purpose of the collection, give purchase procedures, give user profiles, can allow access to data bases and interlibrary loans, and give weeding criteria. In order to write the statement, the collection should be examined for subjects, types of materials, and use. Lawyers should be consulted on their opinion of the collection. The acquisitions statement should deal with collection development for the whole firm.

Eileen Macbeth, Chester County Law Library, West Chester, Pa., dealt with county law libraries. The acquisitions policy statement should be in broad terms and give the librarian as much responsibility as possible. The collection development policy should include goals for development, future needs, and community needs. The policies should allow for cooperation with other local law libraries and the state law library. [*Marie E. Whited*]

GP: Intralibrary Equipment. The Panel on Intralibrary Equipment consisted of Dennis Stone, Gonzaga University, moderator; John Garland, IBM; Alice Warner, Warner-Eddison Associates; and Georgia Finnigan, Information Store, who examined developments in digital data equipment. The panelists dealt with preparing for and evaluating this equipment.

In libraries, effectiveness for the user and library efficiency are objectives to consider when evaluating technology. Increased information and costs are factors that lead one to curtail services or to find more economical methods of providing services. Cost efficient methods have led to information technology and applying technology to new areas, resulting in improved client service in scheduling, managing, control of resources, and so forth. For improved use of technology, a library must know itself, have quantitative information, know users, and conduct tests of feasibility—economic and operational.

One type of equipment that can be used by libraries is the minicomputer. It is used as an index of information stored elsewhere; a catalog; a legal memorandum data base; an index data base for materials, classification, and a union catalog; an index to what is going on and who is doing it—circulation and serials; and for printing, typing cards, and orders. Minicomputers can be programmed for access points so that users can retrieve the information they want. Their benefits are savings in time, elimination of duplication of effort, memory, and multiple access.

Communication problems have led to the creation of electronic mail equipment to order materials, for messages, for conferencing, and for research questions and answers. A good electronic mail system is easy to use, reliable and fast, inexpensive, and is easily serviced. Some of the features of the systems are 24-hour communication, international communication, conference calls, storage capacity, text editing, and carbon copies. Electronic mail still has some problems, such as system failures, slow response time, junk mail, in-house competition for the terminal, and training problems.

The panel concluded with a summary of current developments in the equipment field and implications of these developments. [*Marie E. Whited*]

GP: Non-Legal Data Bases. This panel was moderated by John E. Christensen, director of the Law Library, Washburn University. Martha Williams, professor of information science, University of Illinois, brought to the panel a rather comprehensive worldwide background on data bases. Statistical figures were presented. Basic facts such as the dramatic increase in the number of data bases were analyzed, and standard phases and procedures to access the various systems in the United States were considered in detail.

Data bases are confronted with some basic problems. For example, as the number of systems increases, the number of intermediaries is likely to increase as well, simply to cope with the larger number of variables added in the process of development. Users find it increasingly difficult to access the automated files directly. This in turn determines the need for a simplification effort, and so more training and more personnel are required. There is some duplication already: two or three data bases with similar or overlapping content matter. Each system uses different labels and languages, making access extremely difficult.

There is currently much effort to make uniform and standardized procedures and vocabulary, and great benefits are anticipated for the next decade.

Terry Appenzellar, chief of reader services, U.S.

Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., covered the topic of informing clientele of the existence and application of on-line services. She recommended that law libraries be cautious in adopting a data base containing other than legal materials. The needs of the clientele should be uppermost in the minds of the decision-makers. The latter should be instructed to understand clearly what the selected automated system is and means. Training should be timely so that frustrations and disappointments are reduced if not eliminated. She presented a detailed analysis of the more common difficulties of bringing nonlegal data bases to attorneys.

Judith Wanger, vice president of Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, Calif., offered an introduction to nonbibliographic data bases so that law librarians could utilize law-related computer-based information more effectively. She grouped these systems into two broad categories: reference data bases and source data bases. She gave a number of examples and illustrations of systems in each category.

Individual attorneys and law firms throughout the United States are resorting more and more to these systems, particularly the source data bases, which include detailed information on statistical, scientific, and technological matters. [*Rubens Medina*]

Pre- and Postconference Meetings. The AALL Education Committee and the Technical Services Special Interest Section jointly sponsored a preconvention institute on June 17-20 at Carbondale, Ill. The program was designed for practicing law catalogers with an emphasis on detailed analysis of AACR 2. Co-directed by Phyllis Marion, University of Minnesota, and Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library, the faculty included Helen Schmierer, University of Chicago Library; Lois Upham, School of Library and Information Science, North Texas State University; Ronald Hagler, School of Librarianship, University of British Columbia; and Ben Tucker, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress.

Following the AALL Annual Meeting, the Education Committee together with special interest sections offered three concurrent one-day workshops. The Personnel Workshop introduced personnel and legal principles needed to select and evaluate employees effectively and suggested ideas for improving interpersonal relations between employee and employer. An AACR 2 workshop for law library administrators was designed to inform law library budget planners about the cost of major changes in cataloging practices. This was a repeat of a program offered on January 5 in Phoenix, Ariz., in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Schools. A third workshop sponsored with the Private Law Library Special Interest Section identified some of the tools for accomplishing the transition from library systems to information systems and discussed such topics as the internal information audit transition plan, career planning in continuing education, resource sharing, and the electronic age.

[*Sarah K. Wiant,* Washington and Lee University]

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